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## communication.

For the Columbian Star. THER TO MELANCTHON.

rongly pursuaded that your friend, Mr. T.) is a day-dreamer. He that there are two kinds of holint of which was possessed by Adam and binding on all his posteriother derived from Christ, and bindon his people. He has yet to learn same things which are required precepts of the law, are bestowed gace of the Gospel. He has not sed the import of that memorable of an illustrious divine-" Da quod

i God, as was Adam; but of mere al complishments, as were the wise

BEL

drams that sinners are both naturally wally enable to believe in Christ, behe conceives that the Scriptures relese two kinds of inability cannot con-As moral inability supposes a naability, he who never in any state assessed of the power of seeing, canhad powers equal to the knowledge his's doctrine, there had been no jusdo ye not understand my speech? we ye cannot hear my word." A total tal inability must of necessity supermoral one. To suppose, therefore, the phrase " No man can come to me," ant to describe the former; and "ye tome to me that ye may have life," litter; is to suppose that our Saviour

what is self-contradictory.

T. affirms that the unregenerate natural ability to obey the law. We 'And savingly to believe the Gospel.' out spiritual life. We reply, they can ateasy as they can obey the law withprimal life. He says, "nothing prevents ebeying the law, but the want of disor a right state of mind." We rethe same obstacle, and nothing more, on their belief of the Gospel. He says, must derive life from Christ, before can savingly believe." We reply, and must derive life from Christ, and much than any have yet derived, before they effectly obey the law. He says, that and repentance are beyond the reach natural powers." We reply, not furthe scope of ministerial duty; the other an holiness, without which there is edience. He conceives that the holiwhich Adam possessed, and which the quires, is merely natural; that which confers, spiritual. We reply, that law be natural, it is also spiritual, and mes spiritual obedience; for God is a spirit and in truth.

house, or that of a good scholar, to write when he has no inclination to do so." But, with Mr. T.'s permission, we will change the simile, and say, "that it is no more than such inability as that of a man in perfect health, to go into the burning crater of Hecla, or Vesuvius." This approaches nearer the truth, for the aversation of the unrenewed heart to God, is not such as to by the Rev. Horace Sessions, one of the place it almost in a state of indifference to Agents of the American Colonization Soholiness or sin. There is an awful prepon- ciety. be entitled to the Star gratis, during derancy of disposition and inclination to the the will himself become respon- latter. So great that it can be vanquished Institution, I have been directed by a resothe payment, he shall receive the only by the influence of the word and Spirit lution of the Board, to inquire whether a

> With an air of triumph, Mr. T. asks. What is gained by ascribing natural ability to man, when we concede it to be impossible for him ever to exert these powers, even so far as to perform a single act spiritually good?" We readily grant that physical power will of itself effect nothing, either good or evil. Such powers are natural endowments and gifts, possessing nothing in themselves to which we can attach either praise or blame. What signifies our having sound minds and athletic Liberia. bodies, when we are destitute of inclination or will to exert them ? What avails it that the artificer possesses all requisite skill, bodily strength, implements, &c., when he has an insuperable aversion to labour? Yet, if such a mechanic should perchance be grappled by the relentless fangs of penuty and starvation, we at once pronounce his sufferings just. But the moment you consider him deprived of physical powers, by disease or misfortune, he ceases in your estimation to be a fit subject of punishmenthe then becomes an object of sympathy and charity. Natural or physical impossibilities exclude every notion of duty. No government, either human or divine, requires us

operform spiritual duties. He has God with more than all his strength; nor am that "The natural man, who did the evangelist expect the Ethiopian to not the things of the Spirit of believe with more than all his heart. To sequently fanned by the invigorating seasnot a man possessed of the holy make a man without natural ability either breezes as they pass up and down the coast. a saint or a sinner, can only be done by an arbitrary imputation. But many things n'the world, the philosophers of Greece morally impossible are nevertheless duties. It is washed by a river as lime, to whom the things of God were No just government makes the least allowance for the want of moral power; so far from it, this is the very thing which all governments aim to punish. Moral inability to do good, is an excellent definition of uthem as both 'unable and unwilling' sin, of crime, and of all that is punishable te to him for life. He has yet to learn, by the civil as well as the divine code. Our views in attributing to man natural ability. theach other, so as both to exist in have been most egregiously misunderstood. me subject and towards the same It is done, not to render his condition less is demonstrated by the very gratifying fact, helpless, but more guilty; not that we should be less indebted to God for saving grace, but that we may better understand said to shut his eyes against the the momentous import of that warning If the Jews had not been possessed voice, which speaks to all the ends of the ing; and certainly must be attributed to earth, saying, "LOOK, AND BE SAVED." When we ascribe to him the necessary that cutting question and answer, physical powers, we raise him somewhat above the irrational creation, and make him an accountable being; and when we urge on man the duty of repentance towards God, and faith in Christ, we know that we

are not speaking to moles and bats. On this plan, we readily perceive that such duties are properly and fitly required of him; the guilt, pollution, and aversation of his heart, to the contrary notwithstanding. If his impotency be seated in the mind, as well as in the heart, the former is pacted neighbourhood, and though transsuperinduced by the latter; and, therefore, ars no; for they cannot thus believe instead of mitigating rather aggravates his guilt. The saint and the sinner have the same faculties, but not the same qualities. Grace has made them to differ. Without these faculties they are not the subjects of any government, either human or divine. With them, no matter how wicked and corrupt, they are amenable to law; and the more vile their propensities, the greater the necessity for law. On this plan, we perceive the order, the excellency, the harmony, and glory of the economy of redemption; on the other, there are unwieldy difficulties. This simplifies, and makes-plain,

perplexes and misguides. I fear, my dear M., that your friend, the Rev. Mr. T. labours in fields where God has said, 'it shall not rain.' Should he prove a successful minister, I shall be agreeably disappointed. Of you I hope better things. Keep ever before you, the difference benor can any act of worship, or other tween the blindness of Bartimens, who arthe, be acceptable to him, unless it be dently desired that he might receive his sight, and that of the unbelieving Jews, affirms, "that if the spiritual impo- who closed their eyes lest they should see, which man has contracted by the fall, and be converted, and healed; between the large churches, and 400 colonists. Thompthe more than the want of inclination, or poor man, who has the heart but not the ess to do what is spiritually good; means to help the unfortunate beggar, and

## Colonization Society.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The following account of the colony at Liberia, has been communicated to the Editors of the religious papers in Boston,

While engaged in the noble objects of this sufficient number of persons could be found ready to embark for Liberia, to render expedient the chartering of a vessel for this purpose. These inquiries were to be confined to New England, and the vessel to sail from a New England port. It is with pleasure that I announce the progress that has been made in this department of my agency A commodious vessel can be procured on reasonable terms. And from the amount of my care, I have but little solicitude from that quarter. A number of colonists also, of a most appropriate character, have made known their wishes to become citizens of

But in prosecuting this business, I have met with a surprising degree of misapprehensloh with regard to the advantages that colony holds out for immediate settlement, and especially for the rising generation. To correct any unfortunate mistake, and give the public mind the trealthfulness of accurate information, I have thought proper to compile, from the official documents of the Society, the following statement of the geography, history, laws, and government of God. that colony.

#### I. Its Geography.

Liberia is situated on the Grain Coast, in Western Africa, and is bounded North and West by the Atlantic ocean, South and East by a line running from the mouth of Montserado, in a south-easterly direction. It is in 6° 18' 16" N. latitude, and 10° 34' 13" W. Liberia. to do any act physically impossible. That longitude from London, and stretches along frams that Adam, in innocence, was law which is spiritual, and paramount to the coast sufficiently for a numerous range natural man; and therefore had no all others, demands of no person to love of towns, and back far enough for large plantations, and is estimated to be worth a million of dollars. It is in part an elevated lic good. promontory jutting into the ocean, and con-Its woods are like the lofty forests of North America, furnishing every material for large as the Connecticut, abounding with excellent fish, and forming one of the best harbours from Gibraltar to the Cape of Good Hope. It has a deep rich soil, producing cotton, coffee, rice, corn, sugar, indigo, palm-oil, and every garden vegetable, and every tropical fruit. It is somewhat remarkable that indigo bears ten full cuttings in a single year, and that cotton yields from nine to thirteen annual crops, without cultivation. That the climate is salubrious, that no more than twenty deaths have taken place since the landing of the first settlers. A number which, when compared with the deaths in the early settlement of Virginia, or of Plymouth, is scarcely worth the nam-God's superintending mercy.

# II. Its History.

It was purchased in 1821 by a formal negotiation instituted between the Society, and &c. &c. six confederated kings of Western Africa, -afterwards confirmed in an assembly consisting of seventeen kings and thirty-four half kings. The first settlement was in 1822, by colonists from America, and by re-captured Africans. And among the accessions which it has been constantly receiving from the same sources, one is worthy of particular notice. It consisted of the Rev. C. M. Waring, and a great part of his pious flock. They had formed in America a well complanted across the Atlantic, they were the same neighbourhood still-presenting the same ardour and industry-the same harmony of purpose and zeal in the right way, and thus diffused a powerful and happy m-

fluence through the colony. Only two disastrous events of general character, have happened since the purchase of the territory. One was occasioned by Christian slave traders instigating the natives to violate their compact and exterminate the colony, and thus remove every obstacle to their own success in procuring slaves. But as they were readily repulsed by only thirty colonists, they have quietly settled down into a deep consciousness of their own inferiority; not an indication of hostility has been exhibited since. The most entire confidence is manifested towards the colonists, and the intercourse is constant and extensive. The other event was the strong dissatisfaction which the thirty defenders of the colony felt, at not having the first choice of lands as a reward to their valour. But as the Society had judged differently, they at length quietly shared their lots with such as arrived at a

later period. There have been three towns already named in the colony. Monrovia-in memory of the services of President Monroe, is a regularly built town of about 70 houses and stores, fortifications, school houses, two sontown is settled by recaptured Africans: several cargoes of whom have been detectit is no more than such inability as the rich miser, who has the means, but not the colony. These have dwellings, lands, and in perfect health to go out of the heart, to help. Adien.

Caldwell, recently named in honour of the late Secretary of the Society, who fell a vic-tim to his zeal in its behalf, but who exclaimed with his dying breath, and amid a weeping family, "God has given me my desire respecting Africa." This town is now prepared for settlement.

The schools for the colonists,-for the children of the natives, and for the recaptured Africans, already amount to six. A seventh, designed for an Academy, is to receive, as soon as practicable, the most promising sons of the colonists, and shape their education so as to qualify them for all the openings and offices of the Colony. It will receive also the sons of native Kings, and send them back with the impress of Christianity on their hearts. It will qualify the young recaptured Africans to go as ambas sadors of peace to the various tribes to which they belong, and tell a thousand barbarians in their own tongue the wonderful works of God. It will, moreover, induce some respectable families to go out and give their sons an education, or receive some of the and especially to their piety and sense of 7,000 in the African schools in this country; duty, to the love they bear to the African funds the public has already committed to and thus be a substitute for the one proposed at the south, but which has been blasted in the bud, probably, by perhaps wellgrounded fears.

But the brightest paragraph of its history is yet unwritten. J. Ashmun, Esq. General Agent to the Colony, has given a very interesting account of a strong religious excitement which pervaded the Colony; and as a sort of first fruit to God, thirty have professed their faith in Christ, and have thus far walked as the truly regenerate children of God. This we trust is only the dawning of that light which shall wake up many sons and daughters of Ethiopia, and direct them to stretch out their hands unto

#### III. Its Laws.

The necessity of a mild, just, and efficient government, for the preservation of political rights, and for the prosperity of any people, has induced the American Colonization Society most seriously to consider, and immediately to adopt, a system of public Law for

1. The Society, until they withdraw their Agents and leave the colonists to the government of themselves, shall make such rules as they may deem proper for the pub-

2. All persons born in the Colony, or removing there to reside, shall swear allethe Government, and be entitled to all such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by all the citizens of the United States; -there shall be no slavery in the

he shall have cultivated two acres, and bark. built a house of stone, brick, frame, or logs, he shall receive a deed of the whole in fee

4. The Common Law, as in force in the United States, and applicable to the people, from the time they embark till they arrive shall regulate all judicial proceedings in the Colony; trial by jury shall be the privilege

5. Those who are supported on the public stores, shall, if able, labour two days per week on the public works. Any man neglecting this, or his private concerns the other four days of the week, shall be put on his own resources.

6. Crimes are punishable by restitution by the forfeiture of lands, by banishment,

7. All persons are punishable for disobe dience to lawful authorities, for Sabbath breaking, for drunkenness, and for the irreverent use of the word of God.

## IV. Its Officers.

tendence of the whole Colony.

1. The General Agent, at present sent out by the Society, shall have the superin-

2. The Vice Agent, nominated by the colonists and approved by the Agent, shall be admitted to the councils of the General Agent in all important matters, and shall express his opinion on all questions submit- it will be seen by the official account of the ted to his consideration. He shall aid the General Agent in the discharge of his duties, and in the defence and execution of the law. And in case of sickness or absence of the General Agent, he shall be superintendent of public affairs.

nominated by the colonists. They shall we have appended to the proceedings. The meet to deliberate on measures for the Rev. Dr. M'Auley then rose, and after mov-

Agent.

4. There shall be two justices of Peace, who shall take cognizance of disturbances, all cases within the definition of petit larceny, and actions of debt below twenty dollars. 5. There shall be a Court of Sessions, at

and the justices be his associates. shall have original jurisdiction in all actions of debt exceeding twenty dollars, in all cases the practicability of these measures, and of crimes above the degree of petit larceny, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases what-

6. Constables, Criers, Clerks, and Auctioneers, are appointed by the Agent or upwards of two millions of seamen in the court, and are to perform the duties of world, an immense disproportion between similar officers in this country.

quired to become familiar with their respective departments, and record observations and experiments for future use.

A Committee of Agriculture.
A Committee of Public Works.

A Committee of Health.

A Committee of Colonial Militia. A Commissary of Ordinance.

A Colonial Secretary. A Colonial Librarian

A Keeper of the Public Stores. A Superintendent of recaptured Africans. Instructors in the Public Schools.

The teachers of private schools, and the Ministers of religion, are not regulated by law; but are assisted with town lots for public buildings, and with materials to erect them. The most perfect toleration pre-

vails, the benign influence of which is seen in the religious aspect of the Colony, and in the diffusion of its peaceful spirit, accompanied with the power of God to the distance of 80 miles among the natives.

Thus the colonists, -- for all is in their hands at times, are building up a free, independent, religious community. But, in the feebleness which always attends the infancy of nations, they anxiously look to the boldest of their brethren in America, race, and the hope they have for the elevation of their sons,-to unite with them in the great experiment which they have com-

And I seem to hear breaking on the eastern breeze, the soft accents of the Ethiopian voice, saying, Come and open an asylum for the 2,000,000 of your afflicted brethren in America-for the 30,000 in ants they are compelled annually to offer up to the god of slavery-come where the immortal intelligence may expand unrestricted by the customs and laws of society, and where you may be the instruments of leading a continent of lost brethren to seek that glory, honour, and immortality, which shall be rewarded with eternal life.

It may not be premature perhaps to add, since many have made the inquiry, and great despatch is absolutely indispensable, that should a sufficient number of emigrants be found, a vessel will sail from Boston to Liberia this fall.

In that case, the plan would be, to furnish it with every comfortable article of provision and furniture.

Among the colonists there should be, if practicable, a minister, physician, schoolmaster, and two female teachers; and besides farmers, a printer, carpenter, mason, shoemaker, blacksmith, tailor, cooper, -and, in short, every person necessary to fill each useful department of a civilized com-

fine colonists who apply for a passage out, will procure testimonials of good character, and a desire to promote the blessings of Christian civilization on the coast of Africa Members of churches will 3. Each settler shall draw a town lot, and furnish themselves with certificates in ora plantation of five acres for himself, two der to join one of the churches in the Cofor his wife, and one for each child, till it lony,—or form one among themselves, amounts to ten acres. If within two years choose their deacons, &c. before they em-

It will be understood that the expense of chartering, sailing, and provisioning the vessel, as well as the expense of each passenger, will be wholly borne by the Society. at Liberia; and still longer on condition they labour on the public works two days per week.

Further notices will be given, from time to time, as inquiries are made, and as occasion demands. Any communications on the subject, may be addressed to the subscriber, at Boston, directed to the care of J. C.

HORACE SESSIONS. Agent of the American Colonization Society.

# Seamen's Friend Society.

From the Mariners' Magazine.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Our highest anticipations were quite realized in the meeting at the City Hotel, New York, on Tuesday evening, the 25th ultimo. The large Assembly room was very respectably filled at an early hour, and meeting, which will be found below, that the most prompt and decisive measures were adopted, with perfect manimity, to prosecute the project of a National Seamen's Friend Society. The Secretary introduced the exercises by stating the object 3. A Legislative Council, consisting of the meeting, and reading a number of the Vice Agent and two other persons interesting letters upon the subject, which public good, and report to the General ing the first resolution, gave a succinct and interesting history of the rise and progress of efforts for the moral improvement of Seamen. It appeared that the first legiti-mate effort in this cause was made near London, in 1817, since which time about 120 institutions, of various names, have been established in different parts of the world, which the General Agent shall preside, for the promotion of the great object. The effects, it was shown, by reference to the most interesting facts, triumphantly proved encouraged to still greater exertion. Notwithstanding that much had been accomplished during this period of eight years, there was yet, considering that there are world, an immense disproportion between the demand and the means of supply. While a National Seamen's Friend Society 7. The following Committees are chosen annually by the suffrages of the freeholders has been some years in operation in England, there has been in this country no system of the agent, and are retem, no unity, or correspondence of action, among the friends of the cause. A loud call is now made for the organization of a uniform system of operations. Arguing from the glorious results which have followed

the feeble and divided efforts that have been made, what may we not expect from the systematized efforts of such an Institution?

The Rev. Mr. Sommers, in rising to second this resolution, adverted, in hand some terms, to the delightfully encouraging fact, as it appeared by the statements which had been made, that no efforts in the cause of Christian benevolence had ever been more completely successful than those which have been made in behalf of seamen. It appeared by the statements of the gentleman who had just spoken, that upwards of 3000 seamen had been hopefully converted in England alone, had, during this period, been brought under London. From these, and other facts equally pleasing, it was clearly demonstrated, that seamen are not so helplessly depraved as has been too generally supposed; but that they are keenly susceptible of serious impressions, and always accessible to kindness. In the course of his excellent reseamen in this port. It was only a few days prisoned. The partisans of Don Carlos since, that a seaman, strolling about the were gaining strength. streets, was casually invited by a passing Christian, to the Mariners' Church. During the exercises deep conviction seized upon abandoned profligate, is now rejoicing in the hope of a glorious salvation.

rit and pertinency upon the subject. All classes of the community were interested in the proposed measures; patriotism alone would prompt the most effective efforts to the latest date from Constantinople, Trieste, elevate the tone of morals among seamennational character is concerned. The supineness of Christians was warmly deprecated. It was not a little surprising, when we see our blessed Lord, in the very commencement of his labours, turning his attention to mariners, and selecting from that the United States' squadron had aramong them, too, some of his earliest companions, that his professed disciples, in after ages should have so totally neglected been despatched, by the respective ambas-

motion; he thought we had neither consuited duty nor policy in neglecting this interesting class of men. It was urged in behalf of domestic missions, that we were obligated to do something for the aborigines; we were indebted to them for the land we inhabit. Are we not also indebted to sailors for the discovery of this land; for bringing the luxuries of life-for the promotion of our foreign missionary operations, the ditfusion and spread of knuwledge? Another sionaries complain that the vicious conduct of seamen from Christian countries retard their operations, and excite prejudices against us. Reverse their character, and the happiest results will follow. We have neither room nor time to give the very interwho listened to them appeared to be deeply impressed with a strong sense of the importance and expediency of doing something immediately in this interesting cause. is, organized, appointed his honour, Judge the United Statds, upon the subject, is preparing, and will soon be presented.

## MEETING AT THE CITY HOTEL.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of New York, held at the City Hotel, on Tuesday evening, the 25th ult. "for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting measures preparatory to the formation of an American Seamen's Friend Society," pursuant to public notice, the Hon. Smith Thompson was called to the Chair, and John R. Hurd appointed Secretary. The object of the meeeting having been stated, and several letters from different persons in some of the principal sea-ports, cordially approv-ing the design, being read, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:-

On motion of the Rev. Dr. M'Auley, of the Presbyterian church, seconded by the Rev. C. G. Sommers, of the Baptist

Resolved, That this meeting would regard, with peculiar interest, the formation of a National Seamen's Friend Society, to have the seat of its operations in the City of New-York; and that we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to promote the highest prosperity, and the most extensive usefulness of such an institution.

On motion of the Rev. Wm. M'Murray, D. D. of the Dutch Reformed church, seconded by the Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D. of the Methodist Episcopal church,

Resolved, That the Christian public be invited to co-operate with us in the formation of such an institution.

On motion of Capt. Brown, of the United States' revenue cutter, seconded by the Rev. Benjamin Mortimer, of the Moravian

Resolved, That the following gentlemen, to wit, Hon. Smith Thompson, Richard Varick, Theodore Dwight, Wm. W. Woolsey, Rev. John Truair, Francis Hall, Renselaer Havens, Najah Taylor, Samuel Candler, R. Brumley, D. W. C. Oliphant, R. M. Blatchford, John B. Yates, George Douglass, Jeremiah Taylor, John R. Hurd, Anson G. Phelps, and Silas Holmes, Esquires, be a Committee to carry into effect the views of

Agreeably to the arrangements of the meeting, a collection was then made to defray the expenses of the Committee in the prosecution of the object of their appointment, which amounted to \$35.

The thanks of the meeting being voted to Mr. Jennings for the use of the room, a motion to adjourn was moved and carried.

SMITH THOMPSON, Chairman. JOEN R. HURD, Secretary.

\* The letters here referred to, were from the Rev James Milnor D. D New-York; the tev William Jenks, D. D. Boston; the Rev. ames Eastburn, of the Mariners' Church, biladelphia; from an officer of the Baltimore Seamen's Union Bethel Society; and from gentleman of respectability in Philadelphia,

# Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

England .- By the arrival at New-York the ship Silas Richards, from Liverpoo London papers of the 26th, and Liverpool papers of the 28th of September, have been received. They contain very little news. during the last eight years; and that about A cabinet council was held in London on 120,000 seamen, including their families, the 24th, when it was determined that A cabinet council was held in London on there should be no dissolution of Parliament about the same as per last advices, with the exception of inferior Alabamas and Up lands, which had fallen about one farthing.

Spain .- Exiles and arrests were going on at Madrid with undiminished activity. church had been arrested, and in other parts marks, the Reverend gentleman introduced of the country a great number of clergy of a number of interesting facts relating to the first rank and importance had been im-

Portugal.-It was reported in London, at the latest dates, that the British Cabinet Black Rock, Oct. 21, states, that on the were about to put an end to the uncertain evening of the Saturday preceding, the him, and he, who a few days ago was an fate of Portugal, by the re-establishment of a representative government, under a modiffied form. This benefit, it is said, was to River, about 30 miles below Cleaveland. John Adams, arrived at Pensacola on the The Rev. Dr. M'Murray, in offering the be bestowed on the Portuguese as part com- It is also reported, that out of seven vessels second resolution, enlarged with much spi- pensation for the sacrifices they were to that undertook to ride out the gale, six went there the U. S. brig Spark, Licut. Commake by giving up Brazil.

Greece.-Very satisfactory accounts were and Greece. Letters from those places state that the Porte was considerably alarmed on-hearing that the Greeks had put themselves under the protection of the British government; and this alarm was increased by information received at the same time, rived off Hydra, and then taken possession of the Island of Paros. Expresses had sadors, to the French and Russian courts. The Rev. Dr. Bangs rose to second this At Missoloughi the Turks have been defeated both by sea and land.

Peru.-A letter from Callao, dated July , gives intelligence of the privations which the royalist commander of that place experiences. The garrison has several times attempted to revolt, and it is asserted, that on one of these attempts, the Colonel of the battalion of Arequipa had been shot. It is us hither? Are we not dependent on them | believed that the army of Rodil loses at least for many of the necessaries, and most of ten men daily, by disease, execution, and desertion to the besieging army. On the 7th of July, two boats, with twelve men each, made their escape from the castle, and view of the subject—Seamen will either export our virtues or vices; they have hitherto been a reproach to us in Pagan ports. Misseman reproach re surrendered to the national frigate Protec-Upper Peru, but was expected to return to

Brazils .- By the arrival of the schooner

ox, in 24 days from Pernambuco, says the New York Statesman, we have received a copy of the treaty dated on the 20th of Auesting speeches made on this occasion. All gust, agreed to between the King of Portugal and the Emperor of the Portuguese dominions in the Brazils, which had been concluded under the auspices of Sir Charles Stuart, who had been sent from Lisbon by After the adjournment of the meeting, the the King of Portugal, to make some arrange-Committee appointed to prosecute its ob- ments between the two countries. The co- per annum-one at Florence, capital of the Thompson, Chairman, and have entered guage, and contains the preliminaries of and one at Rome. They contain little else with much spirit upon the duties of their the recognition of Brazilian Independence. than accounts of births, deaths, marriages, appointment. An address to the people of There appears in this document a very singular reservation, which is contained in the first and second articles of the treaty.-While the King of Portugal establishes the independence of Brazil, and allows his son Don Pedro to adopt the title of Emperor, he stipulates that he himself is also to enjoy the same title. Another article stipulates that the King of Portugal is to take every means of reuniting the Portuguese colonies n South America, with the Brazilian Empire. The treaty is signed by the following arties :-- Charles Stuart, Louis Jose de Francisco Vilello Barbossa.

Burmese War .- Calcutta papers to the the New York Statesman, announce the capture of Arracan, by the British forces under the command of Brig. Maj. Gen. Morrison. The city contained 90,000 inhabitants two fled before the surrender. It is mentioned that during the engagement, a shot struck the scabbard of General Morrison's sword, which knocked him off his horse, without injuring him in any material way.

The main army under Sir Archibald Campbell has been compelled to make a retrograde movement of forty miles in consequence of the division under Gen. Cotter. Sir Archibald had invested the place into which the Bundloo had thrown himself, with about 30,000 troops, and hoped speedily to take the place. The Burmese had made two desperate sorties with their war elephants, but were driven back. 100 pieces of cannon were ready to open their fire upon the Burmese.

It was reported that a ship of war was reparing in England to take out a new Governor General of India, and that his grace the Duke of Buckingham, had accepted the appointment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stages .- The proprietors of the Citizens' Coach, give notice that they will run a present price of the mail.

The proprietors of the other lines have determined to run another coach, called the Expedition Line, which is to start from Stockton and Stokes' office, adjoining Barnum's Hotel, and run at the same, but at one dollar less than the Citizens' Coach.

Tremendous Fires .- It is stated in one of the western papers, that all the spruce and cedar swamps, together with all the prairies and marshes, from the Cascades in Lower Canada to Giengary in Upper Canada, are miles along the shores of the St. Lawrence, and about the same distance back, making a surface of 250 square miles, one vast

ty in its way. No estimate can yet be made of the destruction of property. The house of G. R. H. are said to have lost about sylvania, although but a little turned of 60 240,000. Many commercial houses have lost every thing.—It is most melancholy to now living, born west of the Alleghany think that some thousands of persons have mountains. perished in the flames in different parts of the woods; the whole appears to have ter from Captain Morris to the Secretary been done with the rapidity of lightning, only of the Navy, is dated at sea, September 25, been done with the rapidity of lightning, only of the Navy, is dated at sea, September 27, two or three persons have saved their in lat. 47°, long. 27°.—"I avail myself of an Liverpool from New York to be the long to Philadeltwo or three persons have saved their books. From what I can learn, from six to seven hundred houses have been burnt, and seven hundred houses have been burnt, and thus far without any accident, and that the prospect of its final recognitions. bodies were found in one ruin, and twenty- General and the Officers and crew, genesix in another. Take it altogether, from rally, are in good health. We have genethe regular administration of the Gospel, in this year. The cotton market remained the written and verbal accounts, it is one of rally been favoured with fair winds; but as the most heart-rending tales I ever heard.

ships has just been established to sail from New-York to Mobile, in regular succession every month. The vessels are all said to from sea sickness than he anticipated. The Segovia six Canons of the Metropolitan be of the first class. The following are ship appears to sail well; but we have not she was thought to be convalenced by the first class. their names: Jane Blossom, Capt. Sander- had sufficient opportun son, 298 tons; Exotio, Capt. Post, 300 tons; various good qualities." Indiana, Capt. Parker, 300 tons; Henry Hill, Capt. Post, 236 tons.

Gale on Lake Erie .- A letter to the Edi tors of the New-York American, dated steam boat Pioneer, with from sixty to eighty passengers, was drove ashore near Grand on shore at or near Cleaveland.

American Manufactures .- The attention received at London on the 26th of August, of the public is again drawn to the second annual General Exhibition of American Manufactures, which will be held at Washington City on the 29th instant. The Committee consists of the following persons, to whom all applications may be made, and from whom all information may be obtained.

Massachusetts-Col. Amos Binney. Connecticut-John R. Watkinson. New-York-Peter H. Schenck. Pennsylvania-Redwood Fisher. Rhode Island-David Wilkinson. Maryland-William Meteer. Ohio-William R. Dickinson. New Jersey-John Travers. District of Columbia-Edgar Patterson.

David L. Morrill; Vermont, Cornelius P. Van Ness; Massachusetts, Levi Lincoln; Offver Wolcott; New-York, De Witt Clinton; New Jersey, Isaac H. Williamson; Pennsylvania, John Andrew Shulze; Delaware, Samuel Painter; Maryland, Samuel Stevens; Virginia, James Pleasants; North Carolina, Hutchins G. Burton; South Lieutenant Percival, were lying at Choril-Jeremiah Morrow; Louisiana, Henry Johnson; Mississippi, David Holmes; Indiana, James B. Ray; Illinois, Edward Coles; Alabama, John Murphy; Missouri, Fre-derick Bates—lately deceased.

Newspapers in Italy .- Only six newspapers are published in all Italy, in which there are 19,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these, one is published at Naples-the Piedmontese Gazette, which has but 200 subscribers at \$6 per annum, appearstri-weekly-one at Genoa has 300 subscribers at \$1 py of the Treaty is in the Portuguese lan- Grand Duchy of Tuscany-one at Milan, visits of royal families, &c. Politics, philosophy, or religious discussion, would not be

La Peyrouse.-Captain Manby, recently arrived at Paris, has brought information from the Pacific, that satisfactorily determines the fate of this distinguished navigator. There can be no doubt of his having been wrecked and lost on an island between New Caledonia and New Guinea. A chief of the island, aged about 50, stated to the Captain of an English :/haler, that, when a boy, a large vessel was wrecked on a reef Carvalhoe Mello, Baras de Santo Amaro, of the island, and many boxes were washed ashore. Among them was a cross of St. Louis, an ornament which La Peyrouse had 28th of April, received at Liverpool, says often distributed to the inhabitants of the different islands in his path. La Peyrouse

perished 40 years ago. Population of China .- The population of the 18 provinces of China Proper, is stated days before its capture, nearly all of whom in a document from that Empire, lately received in England, at 146,280,163. It was estimated by Hassel to be 188,500,000, -and by Sir George Staunton, 333,000,000. The army is stated as follows : Infantry, 822,000, Cavalry, 410,000; Marine, 34,000; besides

7,552 military officers, Erie Canal .- On the 26th ult. at the appointed hour, the signal gun from the Battery, New-York, in continuation of the grand salute from Buffalo to Sandy Hook, announced the passage of the first boat from Lake Erie into the Grand Canal. The signal guns below continued the intelligence to Sandy Hook. A national salute was also fired from the Battery and the the forts in the harbour.

New-Jersey .- The Legislature of this State assembled at Trenton, on the 25th ultimo. In the Council, P. Stryker was elected President, and Daniel Coleman, Secreta ry, pro tem. In the Assembly, George K Drake was elected Speaker, and William L. Prall was chosen Clerk. Isaac H. Williamson has been re-elected Governor for the ensuing year; Daniel Coleman, Secretary of State, for five years; and William Rossell, Judge of the Supreme Court.

Canals in Russia.—The following works have been commenced this year in Russia: stage from the Fountain Inn, Baltimore, to Washington, for one dollar less than the and the Wolga; the junction of Shecksina with the Dwina, by which the port of Archangel will have a direct communication with St. Petersburgh; and the junction subject, against which not an objection, with of the Niemen with the vistula.

Grand Improvement .- An interesting report has been made to the Agricultural society of East Florida, on the expediency and practicability of uniting the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, by a canal across the Florida Peninsula, commencing at St. Au gustine, and ending at Vacassay Bay, embracing a distance of 92 miles. The cost is on fire. The fire extends the distance of 50 estimated at \$90,000, as the intersection of several rivers will reduce the actual canalling to about 18 miles. This important canal will save a distance of nearly 800 miles in doubling the dangerous Florida reef or

miles through their fine woods, and destroy- pay a fine of S9 68 cents. The same boy New-York may be under the special tion of Heaven, and be inpay a fine of \$9 68 cents. The same tion of Heaven, and be instru Acurious Fact.—The Hon. Mr. Plumer, a Member of the 19th Congress, from Penn-

Frigate Brandywine .- The following letthey were strong, accompanied with a heavy Packets to Mobile. A line of packet sea, and the ship very deep, we have had the 20th of July last, arrived safely a rather wet and uncomfortable passage, on the 18th of Angust though the General has suffered much less

> The packet ship Edward Bonaffe has arrived at New York from Havre, from which place she sailed on the 17th of September. On the 29th of September, lat. 48°, long. 14°, she passed the United States' ship Brandywine, apparently all well—as it was blowing take the present occasion to return fresh, she did not speak her.

Naval .- The United States' corvette 4th ult. in four days from off Havana. Left mandant Newton, officers and crew in good health. The Terrier remains of Matanzas to give convoy, and the Fox is cruising beween Neuvitas and Matanzas; the officers and crews of both these vessels were well. ment." The first of these was im The object of the visit of the John Adams Greene county, December 14th, 1821 other public property, to be surreadered by the army for the use of the Navy on that station, and to refresh her crew. Arrangements have been made for the partial transportation of the stores, and for the entire removal of the sick from Thompson's Island to Pensacola. The general health of the crew of the John Adams is good.

The United States' ship Decoy, arrived at the Barrancas on the 9th ult., last from Havana. A letter of the 11th, from the Governors of the respective States, - purser's steward of this ship, states that the laine, Athion K. Parris; New-Hampshire, following officers and men had died on board of yellow fever. Lieutenant Commandant Dulany Forrest, died October 1st; Lieu-Rhode-Island, James Fenner; Connecticut, tenant G. F. Weaver, 5th; William J. Scheiffelin, ordinary seaman, 1st.; John Malcon, do 7th. The balance of the sick are landed at Barrancas and doing well.

The frigate United States, Commodore Hull, and United States' schooner Dolphin, los on the 1st of August ; officers and crews



WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1825.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY. We have copied on our first page, from the Mariner's Magazine, the proceedings of a meeting held in the city of New-York, Regular and United Baptists, 58 do on the 25th ult., for the purpose of consultting on the expediency of forming a national association, which shall unite and systematize the operations of all in this country, who are disposed to aid in advancing the spiritual welfare of seamen. Of the Presbyterians, 14; Covenanters, 1; Dun. importance and desirableness of such a Society we have more than once expressed 155. our opinion. If rightly constituted-and with such men as have engaged in the enterprise, at the head, we have no doubt but it will be, -and its objects vigorously pursued, it cannot fail to become eminently cipating Baptists; 6 Christian body: useful. Much has been done already by individuals and Bethel Unions in our cities berland Presbyterians; and 1 Episcopalian and principal maritime towns, to bring religious privileges within the reach of that class of our sinful race.

" Whose home is on the deep."

But there has been between the different sections of the country, an evident want of sympathy and unity of effort on this subject. Scattered efforts of individuals and small societies may prove beneficial in individual instances. But in every enterprise of benevolence the energies of Christians should be concentrated, and made to act with all their accumulated force upon a specific point. Unity of feeling and action is the secret of power,-division is the cause of imbecility and uselessness.

A difference of opinion, we know, exists among Christians, upon the expediency of many of the benevolent operations of the present day. But, in relation to the subject before us, we believe there is nearly an unanimity of sentiment. The moral and religious improvement of seamen, is a a shadow of plausibility, can be possibly urged. Every man who is engaged in commerce by sea, wishes to employ good sailors. Christianity will make them good men; and we presume there is not a master of a yessel in the United States who would not, cateris paribus, prefer Christian sailors to any other. It is, therefore, the interest of commercial men to promote the objects of Societies formed for the purpose of improv-Extract of a letter dated Halifax, Oct. 18, 1825.—Miramichi will be nearly ruined in its trade, from the destruction of timber.

The fire has run upwards of one hundred obscure word on a fence, and sentenced to pray that the Society about to be formed at the state of the moral condition of seamen. And that it is the duty of Christians to engage in that it is the duty of Christians to engage in that it is the duty of Christians to engage in the good work, no argument is requisite to prove. They will, we trust, most fervently pray that the Society about to be formed at the state of the moral condition of seamen. And that it is the duty of Christians to engage in the good work, no argument is requisite to prove. They will, we trust, most fervently pray that the Society about to be formed at

ducing results worthy of its grant

THE REV. EUSTACE CARET. The London Baptist Magazine tember, states that this gen lady and their infant child, arrived prospect of its final restoration is

sented as quite encouraging. The Rev. Mr. Ellis and his he sailed from New York in the He on the 18th of August. The voyage beneficial to the health of Mrs. had sufficient opportunity to judge of her

MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS

The following very interesting the state of religion in Missouri an is taken from the Edwardsville edition of the Christian Alman to the valued correspondent who have us with the copy, for this and many marks of attention.

BIBLE SOCIETIES .- In the State linois there are 22 auxiliary and Bible Societies, now engaged in circle the word of God "without note or

In Missouri are twenty-one auxiliari branches, the principal of which is Missouri Auxiliary Bible Society form St. Louis, December, 1818. k has branches, in as many counties This ciety has sent copies of the Spanish To ment to the Upper Provinces of the M. can Republic.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The first & School in Illiania was opened is Alton, 1819, and continued five months. scholar, aged 12 years, committed to me ry in one week, and recited on one Salo 1060 verses from the Testament, in State, Now, there are 15 County Sand School Societies, 80 Sabbath Schools cluding about 240 teachers, and 2400 x lars. In 1824, one scholar recited, on Sabbath, 1080 verses, and the next Sab 1006.\* The first Sabbath School in M souri was opened in St. Louis, for the blace in March 1818, by the missionaries to under the patronage of the Baptist Ba of Foreign Missions. Now, in Misson there are 10 Sabbath School Society about 45 schools, that include not less the runns and remost of exhibiting model every occasion of exhibiting model every while the latter applies have been brought into existence in the exhibition of the exhibition of the every model every model every model every model every model every model. Union for Missouri and Illinois," at St. Louis, March 5th, 1825.

PREACHERS OF THE GOSPEL, of ever grade and denomination, including lie tiutes, exhorters, &c.

In Illinois there are 1 presiding elder, circuit preachers, and 52 located preache and exhorters of the Methodist Society Emancipating Baptists, or Friends of H. manity, 13; [these refuse correspondence with all slave holders; ] Christian body, o as some call them, Arian Baptists, or Schi matics, 13; Presbyterians, 2; Cumberlan ards, 1; Independents, (English,) 1; in a

In Missouri there are, of the Methodi Society, 2 presiding Elders, 17 circu preachers, and 26 local preachers, and ex horters ; 53 do. of the Baptists ; 2 Eman Presbyterians; 12 (probaby more) Cum in all, 115.

Most of the preachers in these States an men of small education, who devote most their time during the week, to secular con cerns, and on the Sabbath and at oth times of public meetings, preach or exhort according to their abilities.

\* In Union county, Illinois, in 1825, a girl recited, on one Sabbath, upwards of 1200

† The Rev. John M. Peck, formerly mis-sionary at St. Louis, Missouri, under the patronage of the Baptist General Convention.

TRAVELS IN THE EAST. A paper published in Cambridge, (Eng.)

under date of August 26, contains the to lowing article :-

"The spirit of enterprise, which the late ever to be lamented Dr. Charke so power-fully excited among the members of this University, has not suffered any abatem A young man of fortune, lately of Triniy College, Mr. Bland, returned to Cairo with his friend, Mr. Crompton, on the 15th of last May, after a journey across the desert May, after a journey across the which was attended with a good deal of hardship, from the want of water, and from hardship, from the want of water, and from the excessive heat. They had purs route of Moses and the Israelites, and, travelling with the Book of Exothes in the hands, had reached Mount Sinai. The drank their coffee on the spot when Moses received the Decalogue, visited the cave in which Elijah had taken refuge at Horeb; and placed themselves on the stone whereon Moses sat when his hands

mascus. We hope to be grat ther particulars of these interests. to start for Jerusa It is matter of regret that m

NOVEMBER 5,

my claims to character for soher thought, however much affected by the 'spirit of enterp of the marvellous, should per positions upon their credulity find practised upon travellers The Dr. Clarke, mentioned i paragraph, travelled in 1800, 1802, through Russia, Asia A &c. and on his return to Cam listed to the world the results of ed and scientific journey. The he passed in the Levant was ployed in antiquarian researche antiquary did he pursue his c discovery of a medal, or of a gith a half defaced inscript the ruins of some ancient struct d him indescribable delight. very dust of Troas and of Gre

aluable. With the writings

is his hands, he laboured most u

to fix the sites of distinguis

dascertain the places of impo-In many instances he the full satisfaction of the lear When facts were wanting to so ies, his conjectures were often and plausible. But his research the ruins of Palestine are far the asing. They have done much of the charm which had long Christian world in reference places and relics. Closing his e wolsen tales of "cowled monks fiars," he took the Bible as his gide, and went forth to dete nots where occurred many of portant incidents recorded in the Old Testaments. Whatever opini formed of the utility of such an ing, all must applaud the indepen lecision of a man, who, in a land mantic as well as sacred associate prounded by so many temptation mestioning credulity, could resol ictall authority but the most aut M. F. de Chateaubriand, the la nded French minister, made a più sle denominated his journey, in brough Greece, Palestine, Egypt, site different from those of Dr The former believed all that was the ruins and relics that he saw

> of others, entitled, perhap Messrs. Clarke (son of the at med Protessor C.) and Carrelletters from the F. et" have li etters from the East" have la shed in a series in the New sished in a series in the New Sezine, were too much of this ears. Bland and Crompton now to tax the credulity of the mid with their tales of marvel a folly. When will men learn believe nothing but what is c

gly every monkish legend.

d nothing without examination

years, have wholly imitated

e gentlemen. It is now bec

nable to pursue a medium

en the two extremes; arbitra

the stories of some monks, an

Very few travellers, during th

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIE he Treasurer of the Ameri y acknowledges the recei n from the ladies of St. ch, New-York, to constitute the Rev. James Milnor, D. I

te following persons have b life Directors, recently from Col. Richard Varick Presidents of the Society, donation for erecting th

Richard Varick, New Yo ard Varick Gilbert, New ard Varick De Witt, Al

Richard Varick Dey, d Varick Roosevelt, I

Varick Freligh, New Y Vredenburgh Varick,

m Varick, Utica, Ne tearcely necessary to sa state of the Societ; 's ope stantly expending large plates, engravings, pap

s efforts to issue a varie ate to supply the wants of of the friends of Christ ble, and calls for espec m who has the hearts a of all in his hands. dollars constitute a l

dollars a life member should be addressed to ock, Corresponding Se rican Tract Society, N New-Yorki

to start for Jerusalem and Da-We hope to be gratified with furparticulars of these interesting travel-

his matter of regret that men who have her thought, however much they may be by Clarke, mentioned in this quoted Minutes: agraph, travelled in 1800, 1801, and on through Russia, Asia Minor, Syria, and on his return to Cambridge, pubad to the world the results of his extendand scientific journey. The time which passed in the Levant was mostly emand in antiquarian researches; and with the enthusiasm and assiduity of a devotantiquary did he pursue his object. The govery of a medal, or of a marble slab mins of some ancient structure, afford him indescribable delight. To him the dust of Troas and of Greece was inwill. With the writings of antiquity his hands, he laboured most unremittingo fix the sites of distinguished cities, ascertain the places of important trans-In many instances he succeeded he full satisfaction of the learned world. hen facts were wanting to solve difficulhis conjectures were often ingenious d platsible. But his researches among equins of Palestine are far the most intesing. They have done much to shake the charm which had long held the as and relics. Closing his ears to the sa tales of "cowled monks and fasting s where occurred many of the imelestaments. Whatever opinion may be nel of the utility of such an undertaksall must applaud the independence and gion of a many who, in a land of so many mended by so many temptations to unstioning credulity, could resolutely retall authority but the most authentic.

I.F. de Chateaubriand, the late superdenominated his journey, in 1806-7. agh Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbut with intentions and dispositions former believed all that was told him lersins and relics that he saw, and imisstoric test, investigating with philo- number of communicants, 2142. acumen, their pretended claims to my. Chateaubriand believed unhesirevery monkish legend. Clarke beming without examination.

or few travellers, during the last fifyears, have wholly imitated either of gentlemen. It is now become very mable to pursue a medium course bethe two extremes; arbitrarily to adtestories of some monks, and to reject of others, entitled, perhaps, to equal

. urs. Clarke (son of the above men-Professor C.) and Carne, whose ters from the East" have lately been and in a series in the New Monthly ine, were too much of this character. Bland and Crompton now come forblax the credulity of the wondering with their tales of marvel and legend-When will men learn to publish theve nothing but what is credible?

MERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Treasurer of the American Tract acknowledges the receipt of fifty from the ladies of St. George's New-York, to constitute their pas-Rev. James Milnor, D. D. a Direc-

following persons have been constife Directors, recently by a dorom Col. Richard Varick, one of the residents of the Society, in addition donation for erecting the Society's

Richard Varick, New York. and Varick Gilbert, New York. ard Varick De Witt, Albany, New-

Richard Varick Dey, Greenfield,

Warick Roosevelt, Dutchess co.

Varick Freligh, New York. Vredenburgh Varick, Poughkeep-York.

n Varick, Utica, New York. excely necessary to say, that in the ate of the Societ, 's operations, when intly expending large sums for stelates, engravings, paper, printing, thorts to issue a variety of Tracts usupply the wants of the country. the friends of Christ is peculiarly erand calls for especial gratitude who has the hearts and the prosfall in his hands.

dollars constitute a life director dollars a life member. Communiuld be addressed to Mr. William tak, Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society, No. 3, Cedarew-Yorki

RECORD OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Edge field Association, ( S. C. )-The Edgefield Baptist Association, says the Southern Intelligencer, convened at Gilgal, on Turkey Creek, on the 17th of September. The Rev. Mr. Manly delivered the Association sermon. The Rev. Mr. Todd was elected ters from 34 churches were read. The fol-

the death of the Rev. Dr. RICHARD FUR-MAN, late Pastor of the Baptist church in the City of Charleston, an event which took place on the evening of the 25th of August, A. D. 1825; It is therefore resolv- tude to Almighty God, especially for signal ed, that this body consider, with heartfelt concern, the death of this truly great and the most impressive considerations of pavenerable man as an incalculable public triotism, and the most solemn obligations of

was called to act, both public and private, of great goodness to the people of this State, his labours and usefulness from youth to in averting the ravages of disease, multiold age, have been such as implied in him plying the fruits of the earth, promotthe possession and combination of every ing the diffusion of religion and useful quality which can exalt the human cha- knowledge, advancing the interests of agriracter, in a degree rarely allotted to man; culture, trade and commerce; prospering inand such whose influence has been, and ternal improvements, vouchsafing the enjoywill be, felt throughout America, and by ment of liberty, peace and plenty, and infusing numerous generations yet unborn. The an increasing spirit of good will and harmo-Edgefield Association sincerely and deep- ny into this great community. Now, therey sympathize with the afflicted and be- fore, under a grateful sense of these indulreaved family and church, the Charleston gent dispensations, a solemn conviction that Association, and the State Convention of private happiness and public prosperity are Baptists in South Carolina, who have each in dissolubly connected with the cultivation lost its inestimable head; and join in the of religion, and a deep solicitude to endeav-general cry which every friend of religion our to merit the favour of Divine Providence, But this desire may be, and often has been, and of man must utter, "My Father! My I do hereby recommend to the good people

The following brethren were appointed in world in reference to sacred to represent the Association in the State Convention, viz :- Manly, Landrum, Todd, J. T. Coleman, A. Blocker, N. Hodges, J. "he took the Bible as his principal Chiles, and M. Mims. Darien, a newly and went forth to determine the constituted church in Barnwell district, was received into membership. Friday, before and incidents recorded in the New and the second Lord's-day in May next, was appointed as a fast-day, to be observed with special reference to a revival of religion. It was proposed to the churches to munication which we insert below. We give regular certificates to those who may should be gratified to receive from our westentic as well as sacred associations, and be called to preach the Gospel ;-and "that ern or other correspondents, well authentithe Circular Letter of the last Charleston cated facts in relation to the real spiritual the Lord. And it tends to surcharge the Association, which may be considered as wants of the west, and suggestions as to the the dying testimony of the lamented Dr. most feasible and efficient methods of sup-Furman, to the true and proper divinity of plying such wants. Facts are of more value French minister, made a hilgrimage, the Lord Jesus Christ, be recommended to than declamation; and judicious plans for the serious perusal of the churches." Apdoing good, when put in execution, seem
pointed the next meeting of the Association
at Sister Spring, Saluda river, Edgefield
misery of man, than a thousand lamentations
more advanced in life, taking little or no the serious perusal of the churches." Ap- doing good, when put in execution, seem at Sister Spring, Saluda river, Edgefield misery of man, than a thousand lamentations different from those of Dr. Clarke, district, on Saturday before the 3d Lord's- over his depravity and folly. day in September, 1826.

State of the Churches .- Baptized 188; reaments the tender sensibilities of his pi- 42; dismissed, 91; dead, 27; ordained mihan; while the latter applied to them sisters, 16; licensed preachers, 5; -whole

ALUMNI OF COLLEGES.

Yale .-- Vale College marks among her sons one Vice President of the United States, one Secretary of the Treasury, one Secretary of War, one Post Master General, three Foreign Ambassadors, twenty-four Governors of States, twenty United States Senators, eighty-two Members of Congress, one Chancellor of New-York, forty Judges of Supreme Courts, nineteen Presidents of Colleges, eighteen Professors of Colleges, most breathless silence of a numerous audithree Professors of Theological Schools, five Professors of Medical Institutions; and a

long list of eminent and useful divines. Princeton .- Nassau Hall reckons among her sons a President of the United States, a Vice President, a President of the old Congress, two Secretaries of the Navy, one two Signers of the Declaration of Indepeneleven Professors.

Middlebury .- In 1823 the Alumni of to foreign countries, and many others are now or have been employed as domestic missionaries. Perhaps no College, in proportion to the number of its graduates, has educated more to be labourers in the vineyard of Christ.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING. The Editor of the New-York American remarks, that Governor Clinton has recommended that the 24th of November should be observed throughout the State of New-York, as a day of thanksgiving. The Governors of Connecticut and some others of the eastern States have fixed on the same day; and, as has been well remarked, it is to be wished, that throughout the union, as far as practicable, the same day should be set apart for this purpose. It would be a glorious spectacle, that of so many inde-

friends of religion and pious customs in this and catching with indescribable earnestness city, would do well to request the President the first accents from the lips of your misto recommend the same day to be observed by the citizens of the District of Columbia. Sionary—could you witness the risings of their joy, you could but say, "Our labour has not been in vain." We will send our Pleased with the suggestion, we would arge western brethren more missionaries. They it upon the consideration of our readers in the city, with the belief that if such a request should be presented to Mr. Adams, it and churches whose thousand spires shall would be favourably received, and a proclawould be favourably received, and a procla-mation issued. "It is good to give thanks the setting sun, upward to his God. unto the Lord."

THANKSGIVING IN NEW-YORK.

The following proclamation for a day of thanksgiving by the Governor of New-York, is so short, and at the same time so comprehensive, that we copy it entire. In brevity, it furnishes an instructive model to some of the eastern Governors, whose prothought, thought, spirit of enterprise or a love Moderator, and Mr. M. Mims, Clerk. Let- clamations not unfrequently resemble Cotton Mather's Sermons, "many of which," the marvenous upon their credulity, as we often lowing tribute of respect to the memory of says his biographer, "went far into the depositions upon travellers in the East. the Rev. Dr. Furman, is extracted from the second hour." Mr. Clinton's "deep solicitude" for the people of his State " to en-"Information having been received of deavour to merit the favour of Divine Providence," he may be assured will not be gratified, even under his wist administration.

Whereas, public demonstrations of gratiand unmerited blessings, are enjoined by religion: and whereas it has been his Di- I am a warm friend, not only to a punctual "In all the relations of life in which he vine pleasure to continue his manifestations Father! The chariot of Israel, and the of this State, the observance of Thursday horsemen thereof!" the 24th of November next as a day of public prayer and thanksgiving.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the privy seal of the state, at the city of Albany, this 18th day of October, Anno Domini, 1825.

DE WITT CLINTON.

WANTS OF THE WEST. A western gentleman, recently travelling in New England, furnished the Editors of the Recorder & Telegraph with the com-

MESSES EDITORS,—The pious citizens of knowledge, and remain but babes, while Boston and its vicinity have often been named they ought to be strong men in Christ." devery occasion of exhibiting by tears ceived by letter, 49; restored, 17; expelled, to me, as the most active and zealous friends of missions. I have perused, with unfeigned pleasure, the records of their beneficence, as vessel after vessel has left our shores, freighted with the missionaries of the cross Owing to the interest thus excited, and to of the New-York Statesman, and the Poet your city. Last Thursday, after travelling many a weary mile, I arrived. And what were my emotions when I learned from your columns, that several gentlemen would be ordained in the evening, as missionaries to the western States. I hastened to the spot, and witnessed the solemn scene-a scene too impressive not to be remembered to the last hour of my life-too momentous in its anticipated results, not to call forth the most ardent feelings of my heart. The altory, evinced an interest of no ordinary kind. The sermon proved its author to be a writer of refined taste, who had imbibed much of the spirit breathed out upon the disciples by his divine Master. The other performances were such as the occasion called for: and the assembly seemed to say, in their sympathies for the young men who were solemnly set apart for the Gospel ministry, " Ser-Secretary of the Treasury, two Foreign vants of Jesus, we bid you God speed, in Ambassadors, one Speaker of the House of your efforts to send the blessings of salvation Representatives, one Attorney-General of before the rising millions of the west. In the United States, one Postmaster-General, view of the scene which the events of that evening opened before me, my own heart dence, four Chief Justices, nine Judges of ings of a new day upon our countrymen. I Supreme Courts, fourteen Governors, one had before, in the silent, thoughtful hour, Bishop, sixteen Presidents of Colleges, and surveyed the desolations of the western set-eleven Professors. I had seen, when the Sabbath dawned upon the dark ness of their spiritual prospects, pious pa-Middlebury College amounted to 382. Of rents bending with all the tenderness of pathese 150 have been Ministers of the Gos- rental solicitude, over their offspring; and made us forget that we were strangers, and pel. Nine have been sent as missionaries had heard them inquiring, with bleedto foreign countries, and many others are ing hearts, "O, when will the flourishing churches of the east send us a minister?" had seen some of the sons of the pilgrims, who had strayed away from their peaceful homes in New England, turning an anxious eye toward the land of their tathers, and saying in faltering accents, "How can we live in this dark land, where there is no sound of the church-going bell? We starve for spiritual bread. We go down to death." I had even heard the heart-rending petition, "O God, save, or we perish." But now the hearts of those young men, and of Christians in your city, seemed to respond to their cries and their prayers. I almost envied the missionaries their trials and their joys. I seemed to see them entering the little village on the shores of the Missouri, and to witness the joy beaming from the counte-nances of its inhabitants, as the tidings are communicated from one to another, "The

minister has come! The minister has come! Thanks to God, our prayers are answered!" Christians of New England, how will the shall share in our prayers, and our charities until all the tributaries of the Mississippi, shall be bordered with Christian villages

RELIGIOUS DISSIPATION.

Seminary, in a truly excellent sermon upon " the difficulties and temptations attending the preaching of the Gospel in large cities," among other causes of these peculiar diffi- place of his residence. But I have perculties, reckons "the love of variety and haps already said more than the delicacy fondness for religious dissipation," which prevail, generally, to the greatest extent in populous towns. His remarks in the fol-hands, and wished us a pleasant tour." lowing extract, are applicable to more than

"There is also a tendency in large towns where public exercises of religion abound, and where some churches, of one denomination or other, are almost always open; there is a tendency, among many professors of religion, otherwise exemplary, by far too much to neglect the duties of the closet and of the family, and to be almost perpetually engaged in attending on public services. attendance on the stated services of the house of God on the Sabbath, but also to an attendance on prayer meetings, and other similar exercises, as Providence may afford an opportunity, in the course of the week. The person who has it in his power to attend such meetings, but has no taste in it, and seldom or never appears at them, gives too much reason to fear that if he have real religion at all, it is at a very low cbb in his soul. Nay, I have no doubt that, where the principle of piety is in a lively and growing state, such meetings will be regarded as a feast, and there will be a desire to enjoy them as often as is consistent indulged to excess; especially by parents and heads of families. Many hasten from church to church, and from one social meet ing to another, until every hour on the Sabbath, and every evening in the week, are employed in public services. In fact, they seem to think that they serve God acceptably, just in proportion to the number of public exercises on which they can attend. This religious dissipation—for it really appears to me to deserve no better name, is productive of multiplied evils. It interferes, almost entirely with that calm selfexamination and self-converse, which are so essential to a life of growing piety. It abridges, or prevents, in a most fatal degree, that faithful instruction of children and servants, which is indispensable to training up ness of the members, or other gentlemen a family in the nurture and admonition o mind with an amount of spiritual provision, which is never properly digested, or likely to be advantageously applied. The consequence is, that the young and rising generation, in such families, are never prepared, time for meditation and reading in private, do not grow as they ought in Scriptural

MONTGOMERY, THE POET.

terview between Mr. Carter, senior Editor JENISON, to Miss LYDIX EVERNHAM. other causes, I have long desired to visit Montgomery, is contained in one of the letters of the former to Mr. Prentiss, his part- Davenport, of Stanford, Connecticut.

> "Finding ourselves rather unexpectedly at Sheffield, without letters of introduction, and having a strong desire to see the Poet Montgomery, I addressed a note to him, enclosing my card, making known our wishes, and requesting the favour of an interview. It was a novel experiment, partaking more of the spirit of adventure than of either etiquette or politeness. Some slight apology might be found in a kindred profession, and in the expectation that the interview might take place at the office of the Iris, of which

he is Editor. In a few minutes a note was returned saying that Mr. Montgomery would be happy to see us at any time between 5 and 7 o'clock, on that evening. At 6 o'clock, thinking a medium the safest, we called at the number designated in the note, and, passing through a bookstore, were shown into a small neat sitting room, in which a table was set for tea. In a few minutes Mr. Montgomery made his appearance, and we went through the awkward ceremony of a self-introduction, which his politeness, however, rendered as little embarrassing as pos-

We soon took seats at the tea-table, and his affability, as well as that of the lady with whom he lives, and who has relations of my acquaintance in the United States, in some degree removed the restraint of unexpectedly throwing ourselves upon his hospitality. The conversation turned upon a great variety of topics, literary, local, and general; and one of the happiest hours of my life past in the society of a poet with whose writings I had long been familiar, and from which I could have repeated to him a hundred favourite passages.

In his manners, Mr. Montgomery manifests all that mildness, amiable simplicity, and kindness of heart, so conspicuous in his writings. His flow of conversation is copious, easy, and perfectly free from affectation. His sentiments and opinions on all subjects of remark, were expressed with decision and frankness, but at the same time with a becoming modesty. His language is polished and select, betraying occasionally the elevation of poetry, but exempt from any appearance of pedantry. While the merits of all his contemporaries were freely discussed, and the meed of discriminating praise liberally awarded to each, not the slightest al-lusion was made to his own writings, alpendent nations, for such is the fact, all addressing thmselves at once in thanksgiving to Heaven.

It has been suggested to us, that the late the gospel! O could you see them—could you see your own sons, who have gone out from your dwellings, hastening to the spot in me, to have told him how many generous where the first sermon is to be preached, sentiments he has instilled, and how many the first sermon is to be preached, sentiments he has made better beyond the Athearts he has made better, beyond the At-

> Mr. Montgomery is now at the age of 47. In his person he is slender and delicate, rather below the common size. His complexion is light, with a Roman flose, high forehead, slightly bald, and a clear eye, not unfre quently downcast, betraying a moderate degree of diffidence. The contour of his face is not unlike that of Mr. Lloyd, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, and there is also a resemblance in their persons. The

events in his life are too well known in our Dr. Miller, of the Princeton Theological country to need repetition. Both his parents died as missionaries in the West Indies, and to that misfortune we are probably indebted for one of his finest poems. He appears to be universally respected and beloved in the of an interview under such circumstances

DIPLOMATIC.

M. Salazar, the Minister of the Republic of Colombia, and M. Obregon, the Minister of the Republic of Mexico, arrived in this city, from their eastward visits, a few days

Christopher Hughes, Esq. Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Netherlands, with his family, arrived at New-York on the 21st ultimo, in the packet ship Lewis, from Havre.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Alexander Caldwell, of Virginia, to be Judge of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, in place of Daniel Smith, declined.

Henry Hitchcock, of Alabama, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama, in place of William Crawford, resigned.

STAR AND LUMINARY.

The Agents of the Star and Luminary, in whose hands may be funds received from he subscribers to these publications, are requested to forward them to the publisher, as speedily as practicable, by mail or private conveyance; and to inform him, by letter, to whom credits shall be given, for the money forwarded.

Subscribers who are in arrears, will much oblige the publisher, by handing the amount due by them to the Agents, or by forwarding it to him, by mail, as early as convenient.

The approaching session of Congress will furnish facilities to many of our friends for settling their accounts, through the politewho may visit this city on business, which, we trust, will be extensively improved.

D' A discourse will be delivered tonorrow morning, in the meeting house of the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. O. B. Brown, with special reference to the late afflictive occurrence, which has deprived this church of one of its respectable members, Mr. Patrick Rogers. Service to commence at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED.

At Imlaystown, New Jersey, on the 27th The following account of an interesting in- ult. by the Rev. James M. Challis, Mr. Jacob

Rev. Tho as H. SKINNER, of Philadelphia, to FRANCES LOUISA, daughter of the Hon. James

DIED,

At his residence in Hanover county, Virginia, on the 21st uit. Mr CHARLES CHENSHAW, in the 56th year of his age. At Baltimore, on the 28th ult. James Mo-

энви, Jr. in the 31st year of his age.

## Wholesale Prices Current. WASHINGTON CITY, NOVEMBER 5.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
Bacon	1b.	- 75	- 8
Candles	44	- 10	- 124
Cheese	4	- 8	- 9
Coffee, best	4	- 19	- 21
- common -	1 4	- 16	
Corn meal -	bush.	- 80	
Flour	barre	5 50	6 00
White wheat -		Graville.	
Lard	lb.	- 9	- 10
Lime, (Thomaston) retai			Marine S
Molasses	gall.	- 40	- 45
Oil, winter	"	William Control of the Control	
Salt	sack	3 00	100000
Sugar, best	cwt.	11 50	12 50
common	66		
Whiskey, common -	gall.	_ 28	31
old	4.	- 45	1000

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

THE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday, the 7th instant, at the Medical College in this City, and will be delivered in the following order:

DR. SEWALL, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, DR. STAUGRTON, DR. HENDERSON, DR. WORTHINGTON, Thursday, Friday, Da. Ситвизи, DR. F. MAY, Saturday.

The Lecture each day at 1 o'clock. The Physicians of the District, and other friends of medical science, are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. HENDERSON, M. D. Dean.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.

VHE Lectures in the Medical Department of this Institution will commence on Monday next. For the convenience of young gentle men wishing to attend the course, the Watriculation Book will be kept by Mr. John S. Mee-han, at the Columbian office, corner of 10th and E streets, near the Medical College. The fee for matriculating is five dollars.

LUTHER RICE, Treasurer.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION Of the District of Columbia and its vicinity.

MEETING of the Schools between Rock MEETING of the Schools between Rock Creek and Tiber Creek, composing the 2d District of this Union, will be held at the Rev. Dr. Laurie's church in F street, in the afternoon of next Sunday, the 6th instant, when suitable addresses will be delivered and a collection taken up for the benefit of the Union—Service to sommence at precisely 3 o'clock.

#### mettry.

CONSIDER MY MEDITATION: By J. B. Paron.

When roses fall on wither'd leaves, When rainbows vanish in the sky. When beauty's cheek disease receives, And airy shadows fly: Are not the spells of fancy fleeting? Are there not truths the bosom beating? Sighs to the pulse are passion's tones, Tears to the eye are feeling's rills, Stars, set they not in wisdom's zones? Mists, leave they not the hills? Echoes to beds, are they not broken? Is not our life of each a token?

All that we see, of all we hear, In gladness, wo, in sight or dream, Whispers that heaven is glory's sphere,-Eternity, life's stream : Dark is the mind by errour shaded! Cold is the heart by sickness faded ! Erewhile the sun of love remains,

The ca m of hope breathes o'er life's wave, The happy link, Religion's chains, And wear them in the grave : Heaven's King the slumbering dust awaketh, And all the good to glory taketh.

GETHSEMANE.

The night was still-no sound was heard, Save Cedron's waters' gentle flow; And the pale evening star appeared, Spectatress of a Saviour's wo! His prayer, his agony, his blood ! Gethsemane astonished stood!

Their shadowy arms the cedars spread. As if, in sympathy profound, To screen the Lord, the Saviour's head; But where are his disciples found? Alas! that they alone should sleep, When things inanimate could weep !

And whose the crime, and whose the wrong, For which this agony he bore ? And circled by th' angelic throng, Why covered are his limbs with gore ?-To turn ue from the downward road, And bring us home in peace to God.

## Miscellany.

From the London Christian Observer. LOSS OF THE SHIP KENT. [Concluded.]

greater, as the boats could not again come minish the extent of it." pp. 29-31. alongside the Kent, and the women and children were obliged to be lowered by ropes from the stern, and were often plunged repeatedly under water before they could be dropped into the boat. None of the which cannot be far distant from any, and younger children were drowned. Many probable. Whether on land or at sea, how affecting proofs occurred of parental and filial affection, which shed a momentary brightness round the gloomy scene.

" I wo or three soldiers, to relieve their wives of a part of their families, sprang into the water with their children, and perished in their endeavours to save them. One young lady, who had resolutely refused to quit her father, whose sense of duty kept him at his post, was near falling a sacrifice to her filial devotion, not having been picked up by those in the boats until she had sunk five or six times. Another individual, who was reduced to the frightful alternative of losing his wife or his children, hastily decided in favour of his duty to the former. His wife was accordingly saved; but his four children, alas! were left to perish. A fine fellow, a soldier, who had neither wife nor child of his own, but who evinced the greatest solicitude for the safety of those of others, insisted on having three children lashed to him, with whom he plunged into the water: not being able to reach the boat, he was again drawn into the ship, with his charge, but not before two of the children had expired." pp. 21, 22.

We throw together two opposite traits of selfishness and generosity, as illustrative of the anomalies of the human heart.

" Three out of the six boats we originally possessed were either completely stove or swamped in the course of the day, one of them with men in it; some of whom were fore they disappeared; and it is suspected ishing sufferers, as the boats successively that one or two of those who went down, arrived to carry them off." pp. 31, 32. must have sunk under the weight of their seen eagerly plundering the cuddy cabins."

p. 24. "Towards evening, when the melancholy groupes who were passively seated on the poop, exhausted by previous fatigue, anxiety, and fasting, were beginning to experience the pain of intolerable thirst, a box of of the men, who, with a degree of mingled consideration, respect, and affection, that could hardly have been expected at such a moment, refused to partake of the grateful beverage until they had offered a share of it to their officers." p. 27.

We pass by our author's testimony to the ability and presence of mind of Col. Fearon of the 31st regiment; who, under the complicated anxiety of a commander, a husband, and a father, inspired composure and fortitude in all around him; in order to give the following passage respecting our author's own sensations in the immediate prospect among those who were the subjects of this she had preserved a Dutch Testament as a of eternity. Let our readers contrast the feelings with which this pious and "gallant" officer gazed on that setting sun which appeared about to be his last, with the celebrated death-bed scene of Rousseau. "Open the window," said that unhappy I may see the verdant meadows once more. How beautiful is nature! How

"I have been the more particular in re-

cording my precise feelings at the period in question, because they tend to confirm an -that we very rarely realize even those objects that seem, in our every-day speculations, to be the most interesting to our hell, eternity, divine justice, holiness, &cc. without attaching to them, in all their magnitude, the ideas of which such words are the symbols, that we become overwhelmed with much of the astonishment that accompanies a new and alarming discovery, if, at any time, the ideas themselves are suddenly and forcibly impressed upon us; and it of Grace." is probably this vagueness of conception, experienced even by those whose minds are not altogether unexercised on the subject of religion, that enables others, devoid of all reflection whatever, to stand on the very brink of that precipice which divides the world of time from the regions of eternity, not only with apparent, but frequently, I am persuaded, with real tranquillity. How much is it to be lamented, that we do not keep in mile a truth which my one can pretend to dispute, that our indifference or of conferring upon their fellow-creatures. blindness to danger, whether it be temporal The perils of the remainder were far or eternal, cannot possibly remove or di-

> We subjoin the following graphic delineation, for the sake of the memento which it suggests to the reader to be habitually prepared for that great and solemn change soon may all our earthly plans and projects be effectually and for ever put an end to, when we least think it; and "the place

that knew us, know us no more!" . " Some time after the shades of night had enveloped us, I descended to the coddy, in quest of a blanket to shelter me from the increasing cold; and the scene of desolation that there presented itself, was melancholy in the extreme. The place which, only a few short hours before, had been the seat of kindly intercourse, and of social gaiety, was now entirely deserted, save by a few miserable wretches, who were either stretched in irrecoverable intoxication on the floor, or prowling about, like beasts of prey, in search of plunder. The sofas, drawers, and other articles of furniture, the due arrangement of which had cost so much thought and pains, were now broken into a thousand pieces, and scattered in confusion around me. Some of the geese and other poultry, escaped from their confinement, were cackling in the cuddy; while a solitary pig, wandering from its stye in the forecastle, was ranging at large in undis-turbed possession of the Brussels carpet that covered one of the cabins. Glad to retire from a scene so cheerless and affecting, and rendered more dismal by the smoke which was oozing up from below, I returned to the poop, where I again found Captain Cobb, Colonel Fearon, and the few officers that remained, superintending with unabatseen floating in the water for a moment be- ed zeal, the removal of the rapidly dimin-

The interval of nearly three quarters of spoils, the same individuals having been an hour which elapsed between each trip of the boat, and during which nothing could be done but to remain tranquil, and "see the salvation of God," was a truly fearful pause, especially to those who still remained on board when the shades of evening began to advance. On one of these occasions, an officer was entreated by his comoranges was accidentally discovered by some pamons in danger to pray with them, and his prayer was frequently interrupted by exclamations of assent to some of its confessions on gun. But he was never allowed to return, the part of the afflicted auditors. Similar The Moravians were informed that the the part of the afflicted auditors. Similar acts of devotion seem to have been solemna ly conducted during the whole of these intervals; and the effect was very striking in the order and composure which they secured in the most perilous moments. The author assures his readers, that if any persons should be disposed to despise, as unsoldierlike or contemptible, these humble exercises of devotion, there were no indications of ridicule even by the most profligate awful visitation.

Captain Cobb was the last person to quit the vessel, with the exception of a few individuals either intoxicated or struck powerless with apprehension and dismay, and man to his wife, in his expiring hours, "that I may see the verdant meadows once more. How beautiful is nature! How wonderful is yon splendid orb! [the sun was setting at the moment in all its glory on the Lake of Geneva;] behold its glorious light! The Deity summons me! How delightful is death to a man who is unconscious of a crime! [On which point consult, one in the morning. scious of a crime! [On which point consult, hassim, his own infamous "Confessions."]

Christian contrast, under far more appalling ing of husbands and wives, parents and chilare now, in the quiet shades of private external circumstances. "Some of the soldiers near me having casually remarked that the sun was setting, I looked round, and never can I forget the intensity with which I regarded his deciping rays. I had a support the deeply the country and no slight peril from the sun was setting. We shall only state, that after great facting and modern governments; for the deeply the country and no slight peril from while the Roman General tilled the field, intensity with which I regarded his de-clining rays. I had previously felt deeply impressed with the conviction that that impressed with the conviction that that night the ocean was to be my bed; and had, of 200 tons, and several hundred miles from I imagined, sufficiently realized to my mind, any accessible port,-the Cambria arrived virtues, but not the effect of the establishboth the last struggles and the conse- in safety at Falmouth; where the whole ed order of the public law. Events of vast quences of death. But as I continued so-lemisty watching the departing beams of the sun, the thought that that was really the very last that I should ever behold, labour or expense was spared to supply gradually expanded into reflections, the their necessities and promote their comfort; most tremendous in their import.—It was and the author utters a warm effusion of not, I am persuaded, either the retrospect gratitude in particular for the strenuous ef- prosperity. Adams will be remembered as of a most unprofitable life, or the direct forts made by the members of the Society long as the wise and wholesome laws, passfear of death or of judgment, that occupied of Friends on the occasion. On the first ed during the fury of party contentions my mind at the period I allude to; but a Sunday after their arrival, Colonel Fearon, exist. Jefferson's effort to increase the my mind at the period I allude to; but a Sunday after their arrival, Colonel Fearon, broad illimitable view of eternity itself, al- and his officers and men, with Captain Navy, the war of 1812 while Madison pre together abstracted from the misery or fe- Cobb, his officers and private passengers, sided, the encouragement of Internal Imlicity that flows through it, -a sort of pain- repaired to the temple of God to pour provement and the stand taken by governless, pleasureless, sleepless eternity. I out their thanksgivings for their great and ment in favour of liberty in both hemisknow not whither the overwhelming providential deliverance. Indeed, from first pheres under the direction and approval thought would have hurried me, had I not to last, there is more of a religious spirit of Monroe, are bright spots in the history speedily seized, as with the grasp of death, mixed op with the events of the narrative of the Confederation. Mr. Adams is now on some of those sweet promises of the than we remember to have read of in 90 years of age, feeble in body but strong in Gospel, which give to an immortal exist- any similar catastrophe. In particular, the mind, unable to act in any capacity of a ence its only charms; and that naturally letters of gratitude from the officers of the public nature. He cannot be expected to enough led back my thoughts, by means of 31st regiment and the private passengers the brilliant object before me, to the con- to Captain Cook and Captain Cobb; Col. common lot of man, that his days should templation of that blessed 'city, which Fearon's letter on behalf of himself and of- be extended to greater limits. Mr. Jefferhath no need of the sun, neither of the ficers to the Falmouth Committee; and son is Rector of a University in Virginia; moon to shine in it; for the glory of God Captain Cook's reply; are marked by a Mr. Madison is at the head of an Agriculturdoth lighten it, and the Lamb is the light strain of truly Christian sentiment, incom- al Society; and recently, Mr. Monroe has thereof.' the usual common places on such occasions. Ly Auxiliary Colonization Society. These The coldest heart, the most sceptical mind, could not indeed fail to have paid some induces the possessors to fill them, and are opinion which I have long entertained, -in passing acknowledgment to "Divine Provi- evidences of their worth and talents. Ancommon, I believe, with yourself and others, dence" for such a deliverance; but we are pleased at witnessing in the religious allusions in all these communications far more travels on a visit to his aged parent, unatthan this barren homage; and if we may hearts. We are so much in the habit of take these documents as indicative of a uttering the awful words-Almighty, heaven, widely extended feeling, we have ample love and respect of the people. Contrast reason to be grateful to God for the great progress which true religion is evidently making, with whatever painful drawbacks, among all classes of our fellow-subjects; and for which, to quote the words of Captain Cook, "we shall not cease to offer up our grateful acknowledgments at the throne

> We must not omit to add, in conclusion, that the East-India Company, the Commander-in-Chief, and other public bodies, have united in testifying their admiration and gratitude for the highly honourable conduct of Captain Cook, his passengers, and crew; and various pecuniary and other rewards have been conferred upon them. Their best reward is the pleasing consciousness of the signal benefits which they have been the instruments in the hands of God

From the London Quarterly Review. CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS

Scarcely a wreck remains of the settle ments which the Jesuits had formed from the Oreliana to the Uruaguay, throughout the interior of that great country; settlewomen ultimately perished under this dan-gerous operation; but great numbers of the of health and vivacity usually appears years, there existed less misery and less years, there existed less misery and less guilt, more happiness with less alloy, than in any other part of the habitable world The people whom they had collected there have been dispersed or destroyed; and the arts which they had introduced, and which were flourishing there, have been lost. Even the gross incapacity, and grosser misconduct of those by whom the Jesuits were superseded, could not have produced this utter destruction, without some other cooperating cause; and that cause is to be found in what is another and most characteristic difference between the Romish and the Reformed missionaries. The Romanists did not introduce the Bible. They built upon the sand; the storm came, and the building fell. The converts had nothing left whereon to rest their belief, when their spiritual rulers were called away. Had the Jesuits raised up a body of intelligent Christians, and trusted them with the evidences of their faith, that faith would have survived the system of policy which was overthrown in their overthrow, and the Indians of Paraguay would at this day have existed as a Christian and civilized nation.

> The history of the Moravian missions contains a fact interesting in itself, and singularly so as contrasted with the total wreck of this happy Christianity of the Jesuits among those Indians, who may properly be called their people. One of the primitive Moravians, George Schmid by name, went to the Cape in 1737, and going a little way into the interior, erected a hut for himself, cleared a spot of ground for a plantation, and by winning the good will of the Hottentots, induced them to let him teach their children. He taught them to read Dutch, and instructed both them and their parents in the main truths of Christianity, undefiled with any human inventions.-What he did was upon a small scale (for he baptized only seven adults;) difficulties were thrown in his way by the colonists, and he went to Europe in 1744, in the hope of obtaining from the government in Holland permission to revisit his little flock, and continue the labour of love which he had beforsaken Hottentots kept together, and longed for their teacher; but it was not till after an interval of almost fifty years that they understood how well Schmid had laid the foundation of his work. When the missionaries then obtained permission to Kloof, a Hottentot woman, eighty years of age, was carried to see them, being too infirm to walk. Schmid had baptized her: treasure beyond all price, which another woman, who had learnt to read from one of Schmid's pupils, used to read to her. Her faith and knowledge had been thus preserved, and through her means the missionaries were welcomed as benefactors and

> > From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

Perhaps there is no stronger practical we must pass over the scene of hope and last Presidents of the United States. After Ionian architects and the fraternity of Free

O God, I surrender to thee my soul, pure as fear, of joy and sorrow, which in the mean it came out of thy hands; crown it with thy time was occurring on board the Cambria, fluence to the welfare of millions, over as the former practised the mysteric whom they were selected to preside, they have as the successive parties arrived; the meethaving contributed their energies and the fluence to the welfare of millions, over as the former practised the mysteria whom they were selected to preside, they be similar to be simila whom they were selected to preside, they shown to be similar to the mysteries of March and the mysteri are now, in the quiet shades of private sonry, we may safely affirm that in their in them, to their country, and to their God. ternal as well as external procedure, the men, to their country, and to their God. to divide into separate eras, the policy of the nation in its rapid march to its present live much longer, for it falls not within the offices are creditable to the spirit which other circumstance deserves to be mentioned. The President of the United States

tended by guards, without pomp or show, depending entirely for protection upon the this with the fact, that in other governments, armed men are considered as necessary to protect the person of the ruler of the nation, wherever he moves, and we have another practical instance of the moral and practical nature, efficacy, and tendency of our invaluable institutions. Esto

From the Richmond Enquirer. "MILTON'S NEW WORK."

A gentleman of Connecticut, with large fortune and considerable pretensions to hterature, declared not long since, (as I was informed;) that "he intended to send to England for Shakspeare's last works." The idea was a new one, and to many incomprehensible; but how will these ignoamuses who affected to ridicule the proposition, hang their heads, when they learn nat Milton's new works have just issued from the press; that the evidence for their authenticity is considered as conclusive; and that the Rev. Mr. Summer, Librarian to his Majesty, Author, &c. &c. has thought them worthy of a translation and notes, from his own classical pen?

Having the utmost confidence in Mr. Summer, we sincerely hope that he will continue, unless seasonable notice shall give us some account of the finding of the given to the contrary. reasure-where it has lain concealedwhether it is in the hand writing of a lady, &c. In the mean while we will venture to make one or two observations.

The manuscript is said to be in the handwriting of one of 'Milton's daughters.' Dr. Johnson in his life of the poet, which, it has been well remarked, 'can never be surpassed,' mentions a story of Elizabeth Foster, a grand daughter of Milton's,-which seems to contradict this statement at once : - She knew little of her grand father and that little was not good. She told of his harshness to his daughters, and his refusal to have them taught to write." Milton's well known crueity to his children, corroborates tinis fact.

Again-The Editor of the New-York American informs us that in the new treatise, Milton differs from the church of England, with regard to the "doctrine of the Trinity"-and the Editors of the Enquirer states (we presume on the authority of English papers) that the "author of Paradise Lost denies the divinity of the Saviour.' If this be the case, one of two things is incontestibly proved; either that the old man changed his notions in his dotage, or that the work in question is a forgery, for not to quote the many passages from the Paradise Lost, and Paradise Regained, which clearly and unequivocally declare the pre-existence and divinity of Jesus Christ-it will be necessory only to give one stanza from his poem composed in 1629, " On the morning of Christ's nativity."

"That glorious form, that light unsufferable, And that far-beaming blaze of Majesty, Wherewith he went at Heaven's high council table

To sit in the midst of Trinal Unity, He laid aside : and here with us to be, Forsook the courts of everlasting day, And chose with us a darksome house of mor tal clay."

SMECTYMNUS.

From the Literary Gazette.

ORIGIN OF FREEMASONRY. The origin of Free Masonry has eluded the inquiries of the historian. Some imagine it to have been derived from the "guilds' of the masons, who, like other tradesmen, formed themselves into a fraternity, and form a settlement in the colony at Bavian's held occasionally, the guilds or clubs for consulting the common interest and regulating the common concerns of the profession. Others derive masonry from the Jewish sect of Esseues, to which, indeed, a late author considers it indebted for much of its interior organization. Some have believed that Masonry was invented by the English Jesuits; others, that it is derived from the Templars; some, that it had its origin in an order of chivalry; and others, that it is able terms at this office. derived from the Pythagorean societies; Sept. 28. others deduce it, not without ingenuity, from the Dyonysiacs of Asia Minor. This is ascribing to it very high antiquity; but they endeavour to obviate some objections, and think that if it be possible to prove the proof of the excellent nature of our politi-oal institutions, than the spectacle which is cidence of their external forms, we are au-

society of Free Masons resembles the Disociety of Pree Masons resembles the Di-onisiacæ of Asia Minor. The charges infidel and revolutionary principles, brus by Barruel and Robinson, against the lo

ANECDOTE OF A FRENCH OFFICER.

A French officer who was a prisoner his parole at Reading, met with a Bible read it, and was so struck with its contra that he was convinced of the folly of a cal principles, and of the truth of Ch ty, and resolved to become a Pr When his gay associates rallied him s taking so serious a turn, he said in his q dication, "I have done no more than myo school-fellow Bernadotte, who has bee a Lutheran."—"Yes, but he became (said his associate,) to obtain a crown of My motive, (said the Christian officer) the same; we only differ as to place. object of Bernadotte is to obtain a cross i Sweden, mine is to obtain a crown in heart

EXTRACT.

" When Rabbi Jochanan ben Zachai wa sick, his disciples came to visit him; and when he saw them he began to wee They say to him, Rabbi! the light of Israel the right hand pillar, the strong hammer wherefore dost thou weep? He answered them, if they were carrying me before king of fiesh and blood, who is heretoday and to-morrow in the grave, who, if he age angry with me, his anger would not let for ever; if he put me in prison, his prison would not be everlasting; if he con-demned me to death, that death would not be eternal; whom I could soothe with words, or bribe with riches: yet even in these circumstances I should weep. But now I am going before the King of king, the holy and the blessed God, who live endurath for ever and ever; who, if he be angry with me, his anger will last for ever if he put me in prison, his bondage will be everlasting; if he condemn me to death that death will be eternal; whom I canno soothe with words, nor bribe with riches; when, farther; there are before me me ways, the one to hell, and the other topandise, and I know not in which they are carrying me, shall I not weep?"—Clarket notes on Matthew xxv.

## Advertisements.

THE

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Circular.

. Vatchez, September 1st, 188

On the first day of November next, the dersigned contemplate establishing thems in New Orleans, for the exclusive purpose conducting a commission business. The business now conducted by Jonx R

ter the first day of December best, by thaniel Perkins, under the firm of Pract RICHARDS, & Co. Our A. H. Buckholts will remain here s

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Letters on business, should be add JOHN S. MEEHAN, PUBLISHER. Advertisements, by the square,

ery succeeding insertion, 25 ce

Missionary.

he politeness of Capt Titcomb buryport, letters have been rece our Missionaries in Calcutta. It is with extreme regret that we str intelligence whatever has arrive nission at Ava. The following e present our readers with all the which has been received .- Edito

Extract of a letter from the Rev to one of the Editors. CALGUTTA, April

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

Your letter gave me much plea renewed in my mind the reme

the scenes, privileges, and abover friends of my native land, b scating regret that I have sacral for a residence in a land where, instead of the privileges der a government and in of America, are all the evils a potism, superstition, and igno when instead of dear friends as there are scarcely any person with, but those who are uncivil and barbarous.

But we have now a prospect Rangoon under an enlightened If we are not disappointed in ne, and all interested in this feel amply repaid for the temper ance in car missionary labour present war has occasioned: mean time, these advantages tained at the expense of the in of several of our dear missions

our loss will be great indeed: the fate of our friends at Ava, tan; we can obtain no informa ing them. I fear the supporters of thi feel too much discouraged.

upon its present aspect, in o past events. But I hope they apon the divine blessings wh tended their exertions in beha heathen, as well as upon the dences with which the miss time to time, been visited. L that about 20 Burmans have to the knowledge of the truth are enrolled with the innumer who have washed their rob them white in the blood of the Christian can, for a moment ever he may have done for this mission, even if the wor here. I am as yet far from present events are ominous mission. Should the dear Ava fall a sacrifice to Burin loss would indeed be incalcu inexpressible; but we hop case, the friends of the mis fainting under the affliction, to faint also, will send others place, and to strengthen ou not the cause of God in wh gaged, and if he take away not raise up others to fill the God are the issues of life an

quiesce in all the operation Yours, &c.

We may be sure whatever

his own glory in view; if

seek the glory of God,

Extract of a letter from M late Kev. Dr. Bo CALCUTTA, !

MY DEAR SIR,

dence.

I am sorry to say that heard from our Mear frien day before yesterday govern anticunced that Arracan British arms. I trust that eventually be obtained from I should hope that some may be found who may be the state of things at Av-Pletely at a loss what to this We can only leave the mat rules in righteonsness, received from Mr. Judson ary 13th, 1824. Letters, from America and Europ